

Approved For Release 1999/09/28 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000500750011-4

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

COUNTRY COMMUNIST CHINA

DATE OF Mar. 23-29, 1953  
INFORMATION

SUBJECT INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

HOW  
PUBLISHED

DATE DIST. 5 May 1953

WHERE  
PUBLISHED

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE  
PUBLISHED

LANGUAGE

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.CHANGE TO  
UNCLASSIFIED  
PER REGRADING  
BULLETIN NO. 20

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CPW Report No. 67-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Mar. 23 - 29, 1953)

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## SUMMARY

Respect for Stalin is still the incentive for inducing acceptance of Russification. Introduction of Malenkov as the new living leader is attempted only in the Russianized Northeast, with the Stalin link maintained, and Malenkov represented in a rather impersonal way as the Communist Party leader. The myth of Sino-Soviet partnership is bolstered by claims of Russian interest in Chinese art and history, even in the Taiping Revolution, which far antedates the Soviet uprising.

Resist America-Aid Korea organization recruiters add comfort teams, which cultural workers "must" support, to the growing numbers of medical and railway workers for Korea. Gains are claimed in recruiting women for industry, and presence of women in the Chinese People's Volunteers is revealed. The basic construction lag partially is explained by a priority list placing it second to "national defense"; the same list discloses that much needed housing must wait for both war supply production and construction of heavy industry. The war even affects the Marriage Law implementation campaign, as "revolutionary military personnel on active duty" are given a special status. In Sikang cadres are ordered to drop this campaign and concentrate instead on more pressing relief and drought problems. Belittlement of U.S. efforts and propaganda in Southeast Asia centers on the situation in Vietnam and reveals concern over Gen. Clark's visit there.

Official documents concerning agriculture reveal apparent appeasement of widespread peasant resistance, reminiscent of the conciliatory gestures made toward private businessmen last year following the Three and Five Anti's drives. Cadres, not policies, are blamed for attempts to force mutual aid teams and other collectivization moves on farmers, while the reaffirmed official attitude is one of opposition to interference with private property and even favors toleration of rich farmers. It is clear that the appeasement policy is temporary, with complete collectivization still the final goal, but it also is clear that rich and middle farmers' support must be regained for maintenance of necessary food production.

An appeal to Tibetans to strive for harmony with People's Liberation Army units suggests that considerable friction has existed.

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